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BURPEE'S SCHOOL GARDEN COLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS

10 x 15 Feet

(Scale ½ Inch to 1 Foot)

10 FEET	
12"	ALYSSUM, Little Gem
12"	BALSAM, Burpee's Defiance
12"	CENTAUREA CYANUS (Cornflower)
12"	LARKSPUR, Dwarf Rocket
18"	NASTURTIUM, Gorgeous Tom Thumb
18"	SUNFLOWER, Double Chrysanthemum-Flowered
18"	SWEET PEAS, Burpee's Blend of Spencers
18"	MARIGOLD, Orange Ball
12"	POPPY, Fordhook Fairy
12"	ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon), Fancy Mixed
12"	PETUNIA, Enchantress
12"	DIANTHUS, Fordhook Favorites
12"	

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A. P. 1918

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., SEED GROWERS
PHILADELPHIA

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BURPEE'S 10 x 15 FOOT SCHOOL GARDEN COLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS, 25 CENTS

WHAT TO DO IN MARCH

How to Start the Garden.—While the garden is still too wet for outside work we look over our tools and see that they are in good condition. We need a spade, a rake, a hoe, and a watering-can with a fine spray. For best results we will have to feed our plants with well-rotted stable manure. For our 10 by 15 foot garden get about 50 or 60 pounds of it. It is well to apply some air-slaked lime to the soil and we should have 5 to 6 pounds. By the third week of the month the soil is likely dry enough to spread the manure evenly over the garden and then spade it in, not less than six inches deep. Cover all the manure with soil, remove any stones you find, and break up all lumps. Do not work in the garden when the soil is wet.

WHAT TO DO IN APRIL

If we could not spade in March, we should try to get it done by the end of the first week. After spading, the soil should be allowed to dry for a day or so or until a ball of it will crumble when broken apart. Spread the lime evenly over the land and rake it in with a forward and backward stroke until the soil is quite smooth. Many flower-seeds are small and the soil should be made as fine as possible. To be sure that the rows are straight, mark them off on both sides of the bed, and then stretch a string from one mark to the other across the garden. A furrow is made by running the hoe handle along the string. Sweet peas can be planted as soon as the ground is prepared, and all others, except balsam, may be planted during the second week of this month. Balsam is easily injured by frosts, and sowing should be delayed until the first of May. All sowings must be made with the utmost care. The larger seeds are placed with the hand, but the smaller ones are sown from the packet. Open the packet carefully at one end, then,

holding it between the thumb and second finger, tap with the first finger so that the seed will slowly move toward the open end and fall out a few at each tap. Be sure that the seed is evenly distributed in the row. Cover the seed with fine soil, which is lightly pressed down so that it comes in close contact with the seed. If the weather continues dry, water with a fine spray, but care must be taken to prevent the soil from washing away. Cultivation must be started as soon as the young plants begin to show. Merely scratch the surface between the rows as long as the plants are small, but by the end of the month the plants should be large enough to allow regular hoeing. As soon as weeds appear they are pulled with their roots attached. Nasturtiums may be trained, but they are just as attractive if they are allowed to run over the ground. The sweet peas will require staking, and three six-foot poles will be needed. The poles should be set firmly, one at each end and one in the middle. String is stretched between the poles at 8-inch intervals. It will be necessary to tie the first shoots loosely to the trellis. All except poppies will make excellent cut flowers.

WHAT TO DO THE REST OF THE SEASON

After all is sown the garden work is by no means finished for the year. To be successful means continuous attention to every detail. You must—(1) Keep after all weeds which will continuously start in the garden; (2) hoe the garden regularly and thoroughly to conserve moisture for the growing plants; (3) water the plants if the weather stays dry for a prolonged period; (4) examine your plants to see that they are healthy, and apply a control measure if you find the first signs of an insect injury or disease; (5) remove the old plants when they are finished flowering; (6) clean off the whole garden late in the fall when severe frosts have arrived.

Planting Table

FLOWER	TIME TO PLANT	DEPTH TO PLANT	DISTANCE APART	
			To Plant	To Thin Out
Alyssum.....	April 10 to May 15	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ inch	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	3 inches
Balsam.....	May 1 to June 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	6 inches
Centaurea.....	April 10 to May 15	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	1 inch	3 inches
Larkspur.....	April 10 to May 15	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ inch	1 inch	4 inches
Nasturtium.....	April 10 to May 15	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch	2 inches	No
Sunflower.....	April 10 to May 15	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch	6 inches	No
Sweet Peas.....	April 1 to 20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	No
Marigold.....	April 10 to May 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	1 inch	5 inches
Poppy.....	April 10 to May 15	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ inch	Scatter thinly	No
Antirrhinum.....	April 10 to May 1	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ inch	Scatter thinly	5 inches
Petunia.....	April 10 to May 15	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ inch	Scatter thinly	No
Dianthus.....	April 10 to May 15	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	3 inches

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FEB 12 1919

MAR 20 1919